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Rights of a Foreign Corporation.—In *Butler Bros. Shoe Co. v. U. S. Rubber Co.*, 156 Federal Reporter, 1, the following conclusions with reference to the right of a foreign corporation were reached: (1) Every corporation empowered to engage in interstate commerce by the state in which it is created may carry on interstate commerce in every state in the Union free of every condition imposed by the latter; (2) every corporation of each state has the absolute power to institute and maintain in the federal courts, and to remove to those courts for trial and decision, its suits in every other state, in the cases and on the terms prescribed by the acts of Congress.

Application of Statute of Limitations to Conspiracies.—In *Ware v. United States*, 154 Federal Reporter, 577, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit announces its adherence to the doctrine that after the period of limitations has run from the time a conspiracy was formed if acts in the execution of the conspiracy have been committed within the period of limitations, prosecution is not barred.

Use of Streets for Moving of Building.—In *Hinman v. Clarke*, 105 New York Supplement, 725, the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court holds that, in the absence of a general legislative restriction by ordinance or otherwise, an owner of the building in a city has a common-law right to the reasonable use of the city streets for the purpose of moving such building from one location to another. Such right is, however, subject to legislative restriction.

Distinction between "Highway" and "Road."—The distinction between the terms "public highway" and "public road" is clearly pointed out by the Georgia Court of Appeals in *Johnson v. State*, 58 South-eastern Reporter, 265. The court observes that the word "road" means the land used or appropriated for travel, while the word "way" means the right of passage. In other words "road" refers to the land, while "way" denotes the easement.

Injunction against Picketing.—The right of an employer to enjoin picketing by strikers is upheld by the Special Term of the Supreme Court of New York in *New York Central Iron Works Company v. Brennan*, 105 N. Y. Supp. 869. In this case, it appeared that the strikers had pickets on the employer's premises, and as the employees who had taken the place of the strikers who were on picket duty were going to and from their work the pickets would call them "scabs," reproach them for working for the employer, thus depriving the pickets of their bread, and threaten them with death if they entered the premises.